

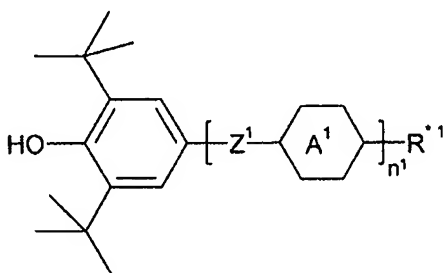
The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of inducing a cholesteric phase in a nematic liquid crystal and simultaneously acting as a stabiliser.

2. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, which is capable of acting as a free-radical scavenger.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I

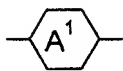


I

in which

$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical,

$Z^1$  is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,  $-CH_2-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH_2O-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$ ,  $-CF_2O-$ ,  $-OCF_2-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_4-$ ,  $-CF=CF-$ ,  $-CH=CF-$ ,  $-CF=CH-$ ,  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-CF_2-$ ,  $-CHF-$ ,  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a single bond,



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

(a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups are optionally replaced by  $-O-$  and/or  $-S-$ ,

(b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,

(c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two  $CH$  groups are optionally replaced by  $N$ , or

(d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or

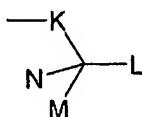
polysubstituted by F atoms, and

$n^1$  is 1, 2 or 3,

wherein

A)

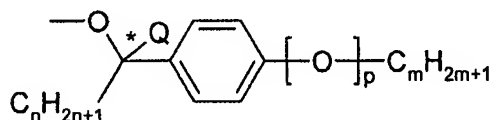
$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$R^{*1}$  is

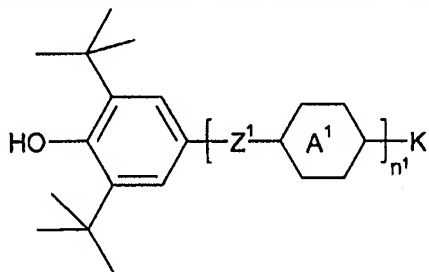


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



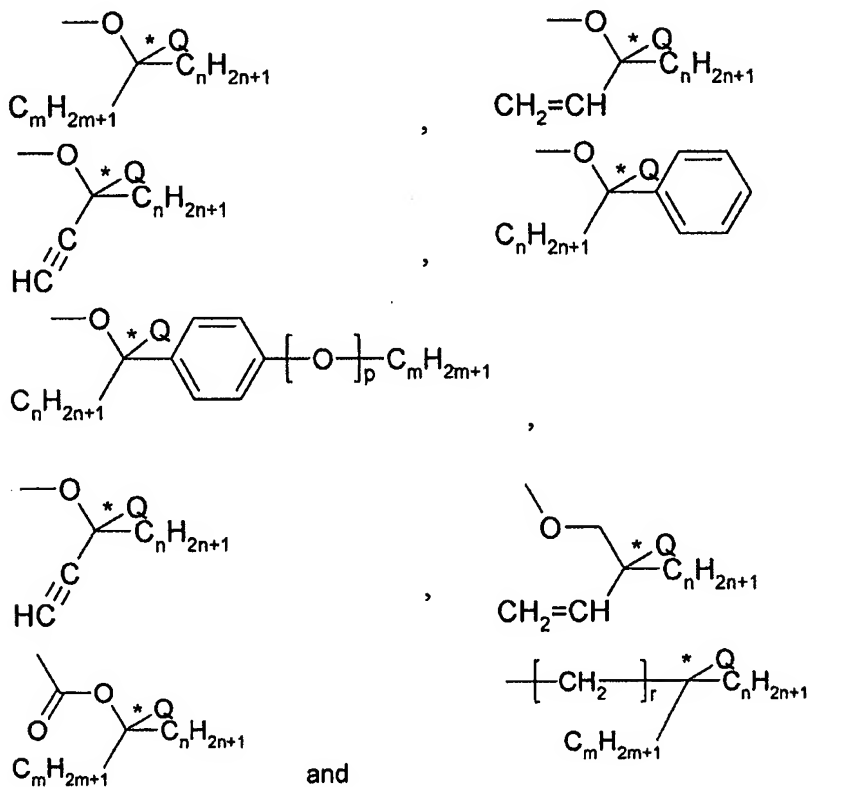
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another

and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

B)

$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



and

in which

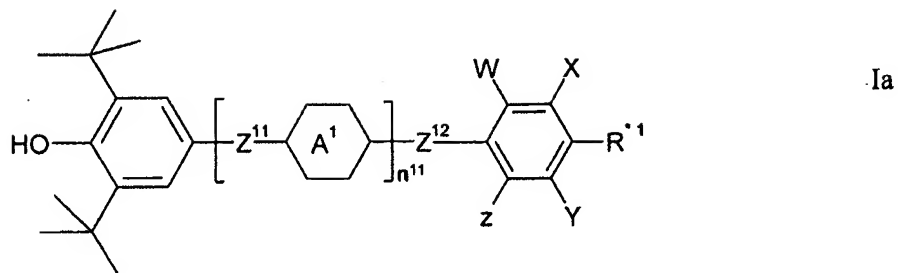
$\text{Q}$  is H or halogen,

$n$  and  $m$  are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

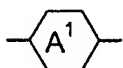
$p$  is 0 or 1, and

$r$  is 0 to 4.

4. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula Ia



in which



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene,  
piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,  
decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or  
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

R\*<sup>1</sup> is a chiral radical,

Z<sup>11</sup> and Z<sup>12</sup> are, each independently, and in case if Z<sup>11</sup> present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

n<sup>11</sup> is 0, 1 or 2,

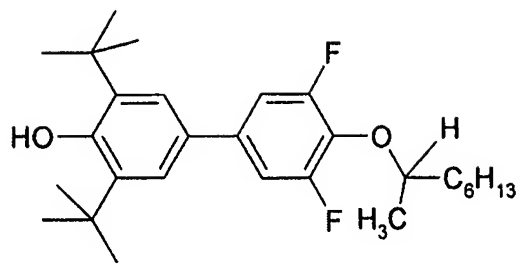
W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and

X and Y are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

wherein

A)

the compound of formula Ia is

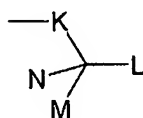


or

B)

$R^{*1}$

is a chiral radical of the following formula



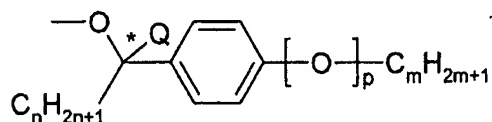
in which

K

is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$R^{*1}$

is



Q

is H or halogen,

n and m

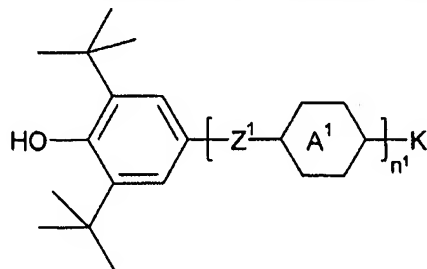
are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p

is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N,

each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



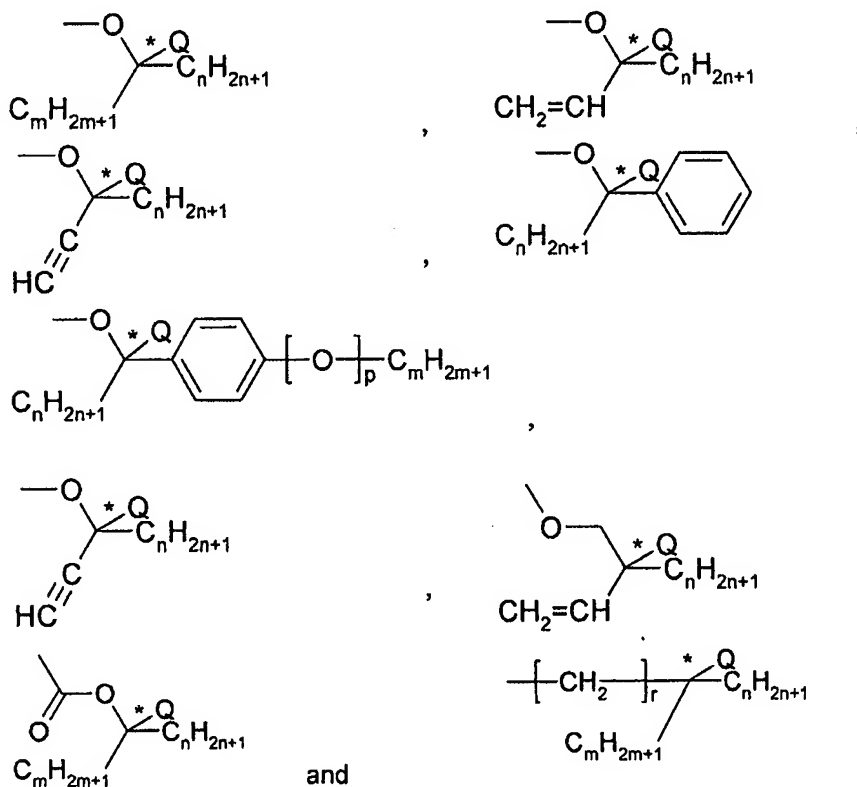
are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C

atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the  $-\text{CH}_2-$  groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{S}-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

C)

$\text{R}^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

Q

is H or halogen,

n and m

are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

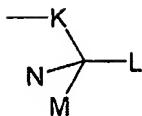
p

is 0 or 1, and

r

is 0 to 4.

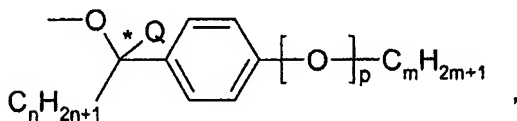
5. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, wherein  $\text{R}^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R<sup>\*1</sup> is

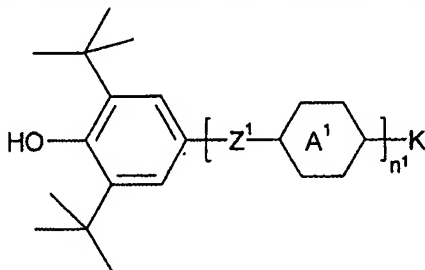


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

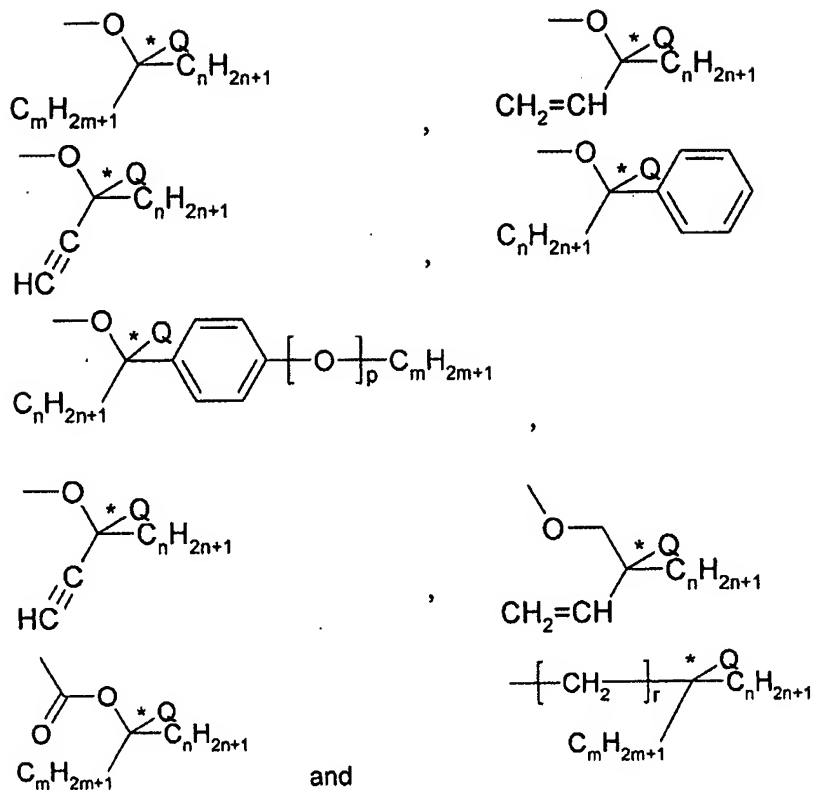
p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

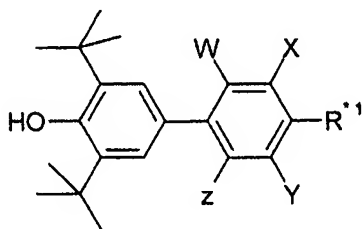
6. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 3, wherein R<sup>\*1</sup> is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

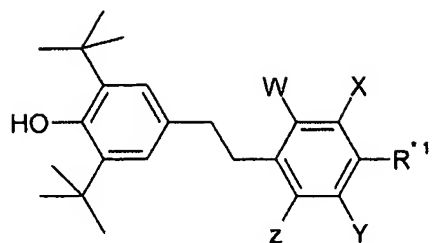
Q is H or halogen,  
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
 p is 0 or 1, and  
 r is 0 to 4.

7. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula Ia-2, Ia-3, Ia-4, Ia-5, Ia-6, Ia-7, Ia-8, or Ia-9

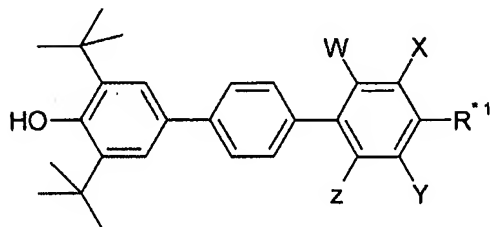


Ia-2

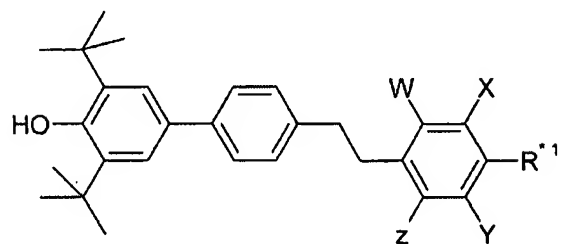




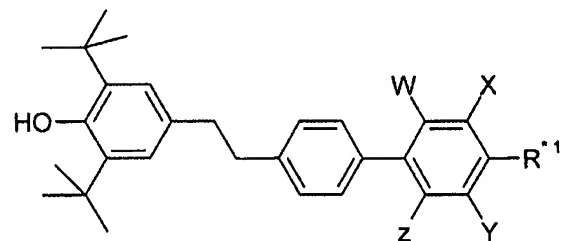
Ia-3



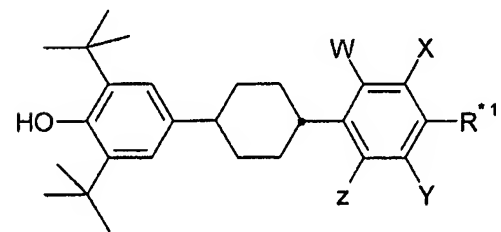
Ia-4



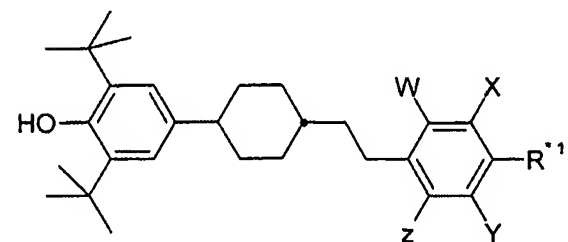
Ia-5



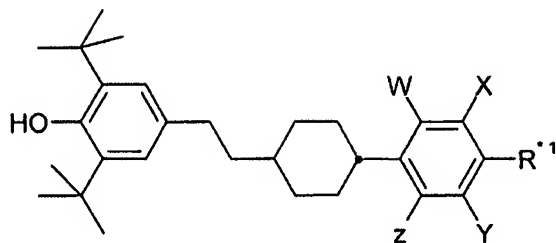
Ia-6



Ia-7



Ia-8



Ia-9

wherein

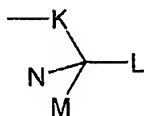
W, X, Y and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,

$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical;

wherein

A)

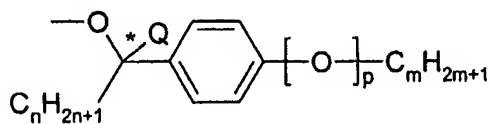
$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$R^{*1}$  is

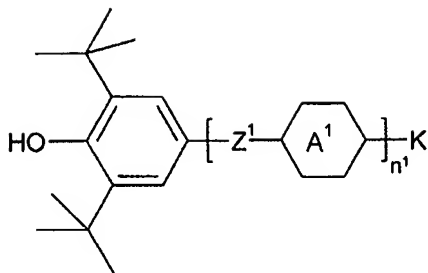


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from

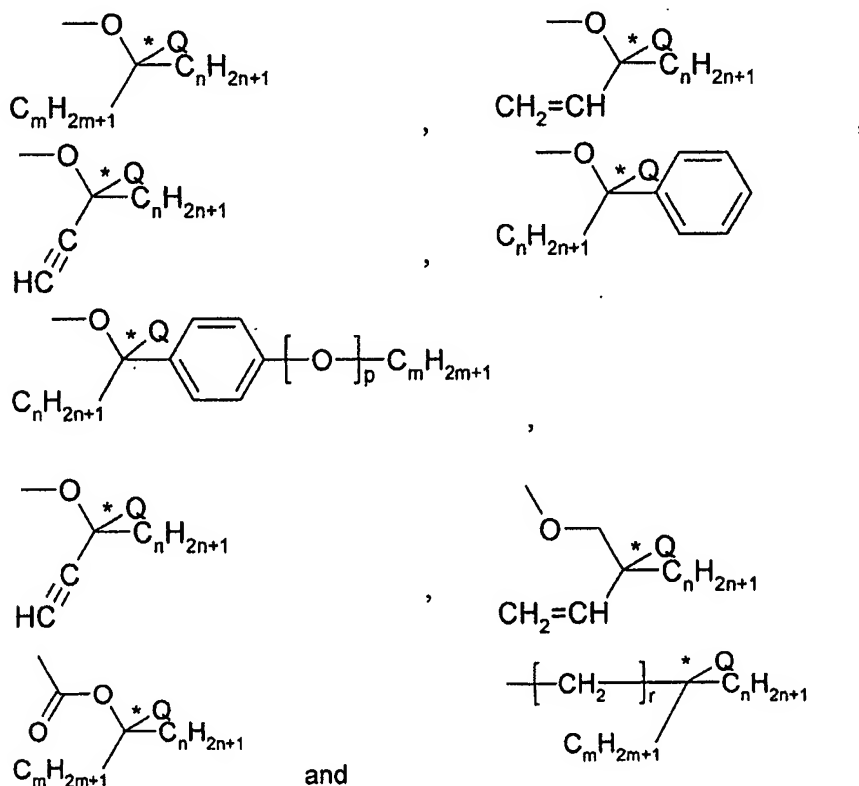


are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by-O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen;

or

B)

R<sup>\*1</sup> is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
 p is 0 or 1, and  
 r is 0 to 4.

8. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding a compounds according to claim 3 to said liquid crystal mixture.

9. (Previously Presented) A liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to Claim 3.

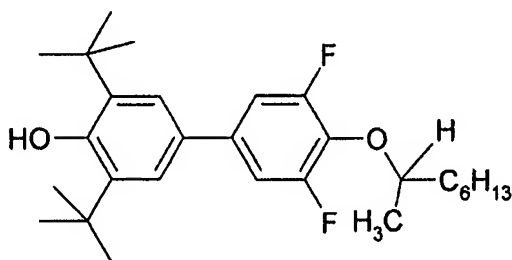
10. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 3.

11. (Cancelled)

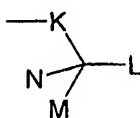
12. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a liquid-crystal mixture, comprising mixing together a compound of formula I according to claim 3 with one or more liquid-crystal compounds other than a compound of formula I to form a liquid-crystal mixture.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, which is



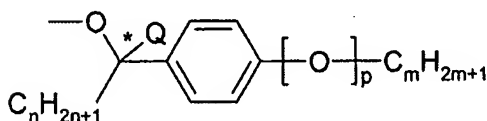
15. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein  
 $R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



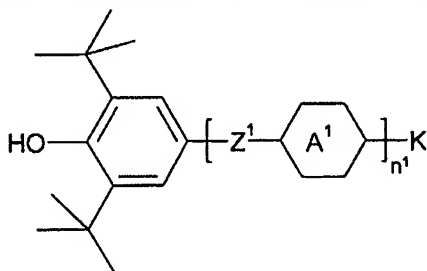
in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

R<sup>\*1</sup> is

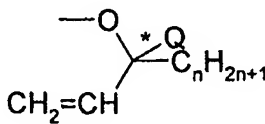
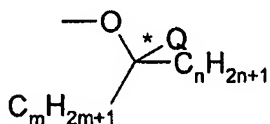


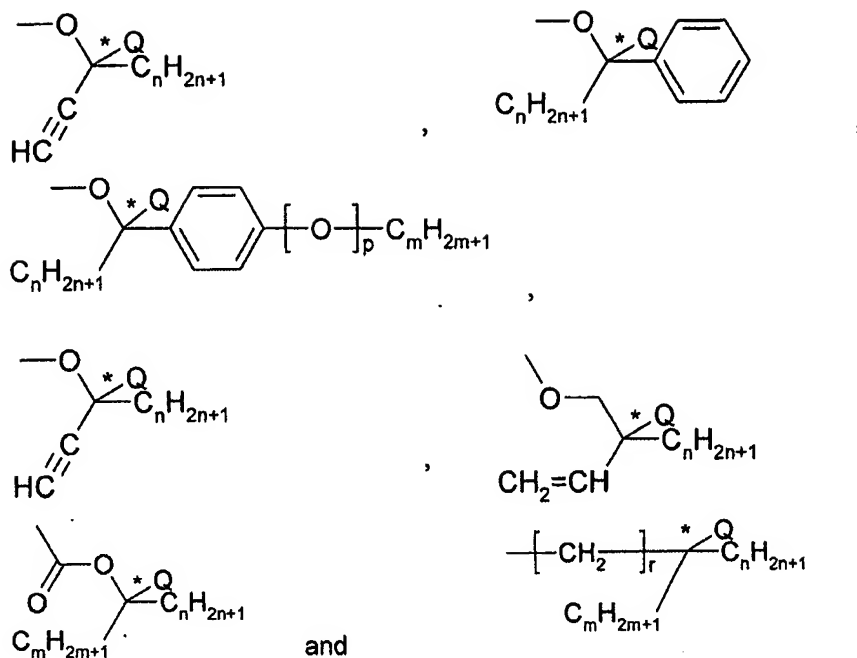
Q is H or halogen,  
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
 p is 0 or 1, and  
 L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

16. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein R<sup>\*1</sup> is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae





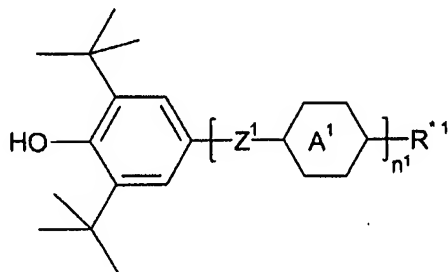
in which

- Q is H or halogen,  
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
 p is 0 or 1, and  
 r is 0 to 4.

17. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F or Cl.

18. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 4, wherein W and Z are both H.

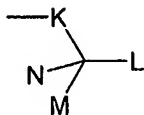
19. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I



I

in which

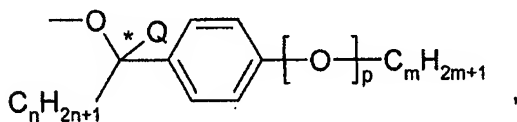
$R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$R^{*1}$  is a group

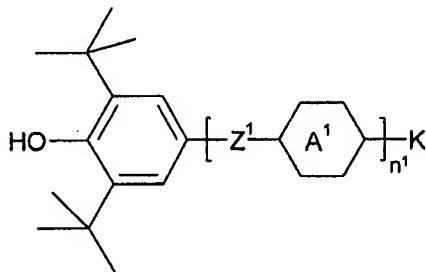


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1,

L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen,

$Z^1$  is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,  $-CH_2-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH_2O-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$ ,  $-CF_2O-$ ,  $-OCF_2-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_4-$ ,  $-CF=CF-$ ,  $-CH=CF-$ ,  $-CF=CH-$ ,  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-CF_2-$ ,  $-CHF-$ ,  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a single bond,





in which

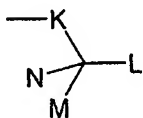
Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

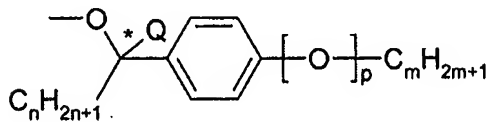
r is 0 to 4.

21. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein  
R<sup>\*1</sup> is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which

K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or  
R<sup>\*1</sup> is

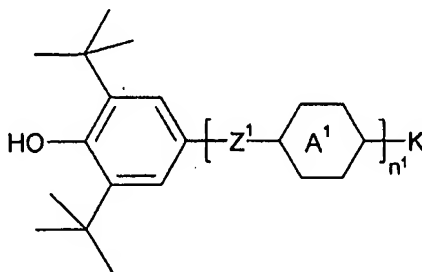


Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,

p is 0 or 1, and

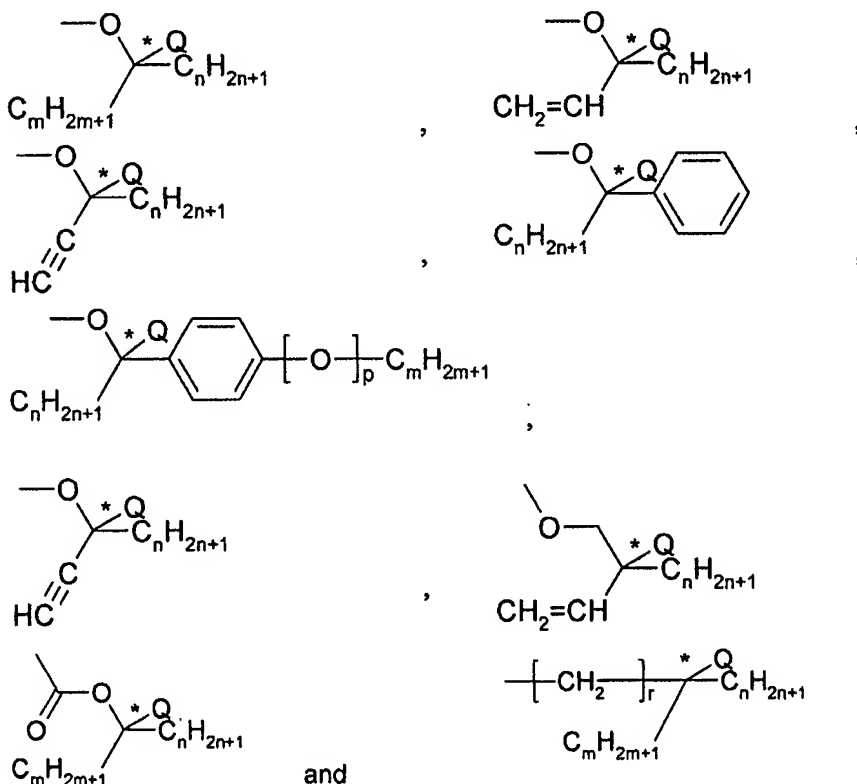
L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



are hydrogen, halogen, aryl or cycloalkyl, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms,

where one, two or more of the  $-\text{CH}_2-$  groups present in the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{S}-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another and the alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy are optionally substituted by halogen.

22. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 7, wherein  $\text{R}^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of one of the following formulae



in which

- Q is H or halogen,  
n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
p is 0 or 1, and  
r is 0 to 4.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein K is a single bond,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ .

25. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein K is a single bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -CO-O-, -CO-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-CO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-.

26-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 5, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

30. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 15, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms, where one, two or more of the -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups present are optionally replaced by -O-, -C=O- or -S-, but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and are optionally substituted by halogen.

31. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 29, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.

32. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 30, wherein L, M and N are each, independently of one another, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 11 C atoms, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl or alkynyloxy having 2 to 11 C atoms.

33. (Cancelled)

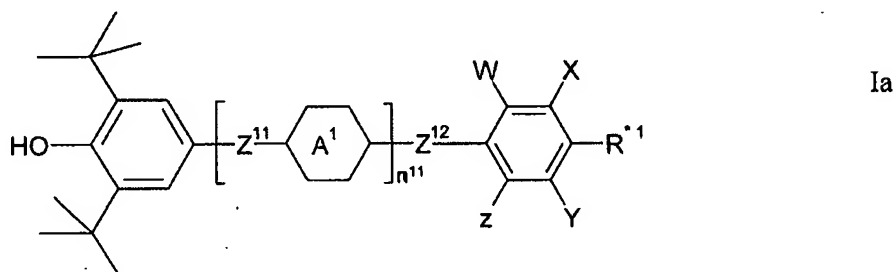
34. (Withdrawn) A method of providing a chiral dopant, or a stabiliser, or a chiral dopant and simultaneously a stabiliser to a liquid crystal mixture, comprising adding to said liquid crystal mixture a compound according to claim 4.

35. (Withdrawn) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium comprising a compound according to claim 4.

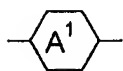
36-41. (Cancelled)

42. (Previously Presented) An electro-optical display comprising a liquid-crystal medium which comprises a compound according to claim 7.

43. (New) A liquid crystal mixture containing at least two liquid crystalline compounds one of which is a compound of formula Ia



in which



is, if present more than once, in each case, independently of one another,

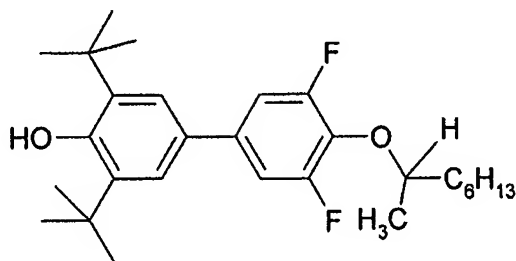
- (a) a trans-1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups are optionally replaced by -O- and/or -S-,
- (b) a 1,4-cyclohexenylene radical,
- (c) a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups are optionally replaced by N, or
- (d) 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl,

where these radicals (a) to (d) and the phenolic benzene ring is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F atoms,

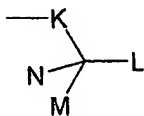
R<sup>\*1</sup> is a chiral radical,

Z<sup>11</sup> and Z<sup>12</sup> are, each independently, and in case if Z<sup>11</sup> present more than once, in each case, independently of one another, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-, -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CHF-, -O-, -S- or a single bond,

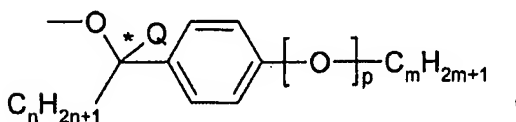
$n^{11}$  is 0, 1 or 2,  
 W and Z are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, or alkoxy, and  
 X and Y are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, alkyl or alkoxy,  
 wherein  
 A)  
 the compound of formula Ia is



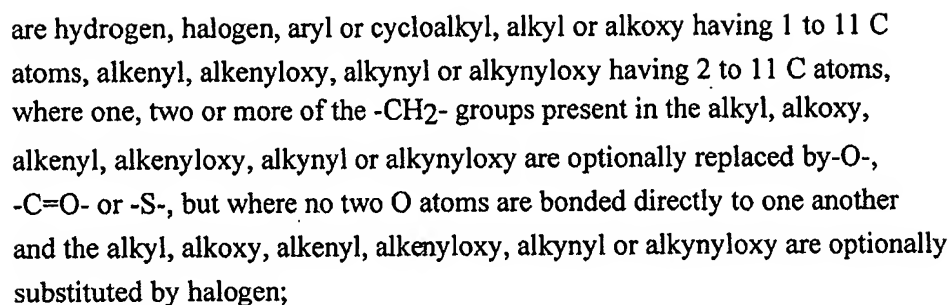
or  
 B)  
 $R^{*1}$  is a chiral radical of the following formula



in which  
 K is a single bond, alkylene having 1 to 9 C atoms, alkenylene or alkynylene having 2 to 9 C atoms, wherein one, two or more of the  $-CH_2-$  groups present in the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-C=O-$  or  $-S-$ , but where no two O atoms are bonded directly to one another, and the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene are optionally substituted by halogen, or  
 $R^{*1}$  is



Q is H or halogen,  
 n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
 p is 0 or 1, and  
 L, M and N, each, independently of one another, but differently from one another and from



C)

**A**

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{C}_m\text{H}_{2m+1} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{HC}=\text{C} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - [\text{O}]_p - \text{C}_m\text{H}_{2m+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{HC}=\text{C} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{COO---} \\ | \\ \text{C}_m\text{H}_{2m+1} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$

**B**

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CH} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---O---} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CH} - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \end{array}$$
  

$$[\text{---CH}_2\text{---}]_r - \text{C}^*(\text{Q}) - \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$$

**and**

Q is H or halogen,

n and m are different from one another and, independently of one another, are 1 to 11,  
p is 0 or 1, and  
r is 0 to 4.

44. (New) A liquid crystal mixture according to claim 43, which has an absolute value for HTO or  $2.7 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$  or more.